Alexandria DAILY Gazette, Commercial & Political.

VOL IX.] SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1809. [No. 2390.

Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD
At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.

A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day——All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, V. M.

Cottom and Stewart
Have just published their
ALMANAC for 1809.
Containing a great deal of useful and entertaining matter. For sale by the thousand, gross, or single one.
October 6.

Just Published,
BY COTTOM AND STEWART,
And for sale at their Store,
(Price One Dollar)
The Exile of Erin.
A NOVEL,
By Mrs *Plunkett*—late Miss Gunning.
January 6.

Just Published,
For sale at the Subscribers Book Store,
THE LAWYER;
OR,
Man as he ought not to be.
Neatly bound in boards, and lettered—price one dollar.

ALMANAC's
For the year 1809, by the gross, dozen, or single one.

Just Received,
A large supply of PLAYING CARDS & WRAPPING PAPER.

Dr. Ree's Cyclopedia,
No. 16, is received, and No. 17, is expected in a few days.
Subscribers are earnestly requested to send for their copies, especially those who have received but a few numbers: 'tis much easier to pay for one or two numbers at a time, than to pay for ten or fifteen.
ROBERT GRAY.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber proposes to practice *Physick* and *Surgery*, for which purpose he has opened a Shop on the north side of King between Washington and St Asaph streets.—If he should at any time not be at this Shop, he will be found at his *Father's*, on Prince-street, who will in his absence attend those who may please to call on him.

Archibald B. Dick.
December 8. dtf

Fishing-Shore to Rent.

THE *Mount-Vernon* FISHING SHORE, together with the Striking Tubs, to rent for the next season or for a longer time if desired.

Bushrod Washington.
January 3. 2awom

☞ City Tavern and Hotel,
ALEXANDRIA:
AT THE SIGN OF THE GRAPES.

WILLIAM CATON,
From the City of Annapolis, (Maryland)
RESPECTFULLY informs his FRIENDS and the PUBLIC in general, that he has taken that *justly celebrated INN*, in this city, called The CITY TAVERN and HOTEL, lately in the possession of Mr. *John Gadsby*. He hopes, by assiduity and attention, to give the greatest satisfaction to every person, as no exertions on his part shall be wanted to keep up the high character which this Tavern has, as being one of the *best in the Union*: and assures them that he will always have an assortment of the best liquors and good waiters.

Travellers and others will meet with good accommodations at the above house, on reasonable terms.

Boarders are taken by the day, week, month or year.

☞ The papers from all the sea-ports on the continent are regularly taken and filed at the Coffee-House, adjoining the tavern, and are for the use of strangers.

*** Suppers can be had from six to twelve o'clock in the evening, at a short notice, from one to twenty.
November 15.

NOTICE.

The subscriber informs the public, that he manufactures and has for sale, at his manufactory corner of Prince and Fairfax streets,

STILLS of all sizes, commonly used for distilling grain or fruit.

A general assortment of TIN WARE

SHEET-IRON STOVES and STOVE PIPES made at the shortest notice.

Every kind of PLUMMING WORK either for *Ships* or *Buildings*, done in the best manner.

The BRASS FOUNDERY BUSINESS in all its branches is carried on under the direction of Mr. *WILLIAM FLETCHER*, who has had many years experience, and as a workman is exceeded by few.—As the Brass-founder business is a partnership, application must be made to William Fletcher, who will undertake to make *GRATES* handsomely ornamented with Brass, agreeable to any pattern or price, and will execute the work in the very best and neatest manner and on the most reasonable terms.

The highest price given for *Old Copper, Brass, Pewter, Lead* and *Iron*.

George M'Munn.
October 15.

JUST RECEIVED
For Sale at R. GRAY's Book-Store, King Street;
THE POWER OF RELIGION,
On the mind, in retirement, affliction and at the approach of death.

Exemplified in the testimonies and experience of persons, distinguished by their greatness, learning or virtud.

" 'Tis Immortality—'tis that alone
" Amidst life's pains, abasements, emptiness,
" The Soul can comfort, elevate and fill."
YOUNG.

By LINDLEY MURRAY.

From the thirteenth English edition, enlarged and improved by the Author.
Price handsomely bound and lettered, 1 dollar

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ABOVE WORK.

" We have had frequent occasion to speak of the diligence, good sense, and good intentions, of Mr. Murray; and we congratulate him sincerely on the success of this particular work. We announce this edition, because the alterations and additions are so considerable, that it is rendered almost a new work."
British Critic, July 1801.

" The examples which Mr. Murray has here selected, and the judicious reflections which accompany them, are such as can scarcely fail to make the best impressions, and to produce the best effects, on all who read them with attention. The present edition of this excellent publication, which has been long known and commended, is enlarged by the addition of twenty-two new characters, filling nearly one hundred pages."
Anti-Jacobin Review, Jan. 1804.

" We have received the *tenth* and last edition of this valuable work. The improvements made in it, will appear from the author's *advertisement*. We can only add to this account of the present useful volume, our hope that it will be extensively circulated among our countrymen."
The American Review & Literary Journal, for July, August & September, 1801.

" On reviewing this book, in its improved form, we find the facts unquestionable and highly interesting—the style correct and neat—and the general tendency of the work such as induces us strongly to recommend it, especially to young readers, who love entertainment mingled with instruction."
Evangelical Magazine, Oct 1801.

" The rapid sale of this small but valuable collection, has anticipated the commendation we are desirous to bestow. In an exemplification of more than seventy remarkable characters, many striking examples are exhibited which, in the quiet hour of reflection, may contribute to arrest the careless and wandering; to animate the sincere and virtuous; and to convince or discountenance those who have been unhappily led to oppose the highest truths." *Gentleman's Magazine, Nov.* 1803.

Goldsmith's Grammar of Geography.
Pike's Arithmetic, large and small.
Hymns and Spiritual Songs.
School Bibles and Testaments, Spelling-Books, Primers, Bonnet-Boards Writing-Paper.

Also,
The 17th number Dr. Ree's new Cyclopedia.
October 26.

MUSCOVADO SUGARS.
55 hogsheads 1st and 2d quality—FOR SALE BY
R. Veitch & Co.
January 12. d3w

FRENCH LANGUAGE.

A GENTLEMAN, who has devoted a considerable part of his time to the study of foreign languages and the manner in which they may be taught with most advantage, is desirous to give *Lessons in French*, which, being now considered as a necessary branch of polite education, he flatters himself to meet with sufficient encouragement—and the method of teaching which he means to adopt, (being that of Mr. *N. Dufief*, so generally approved of) added to a strict attention to a clear and proper pronunciation, will enable his pupils to acquire the language in a shorter time, than that which has hitherto been in use—of which a little experience will prove the truth of his assertion.

As his family lives a short distance from Alexandria, he intends to remove to the town as soon as he finds a prospect to defray the expences of house-keeping, and invites therefore those who wish to be instructed to make their applications, the sooner the better, to Mr. GENERES, who will give the necessary information.

N. B. He likewise proposes to teach the *Spanish* and *German Languages*, should any scholars offer.
January 17. d

TICKETS
FOR SALE AT
R. GRAY'S BOOKSTORE,
IN THE
Black River Lottery, No. 2,
The scheme of which contains

1 Prize of	$	30,000
1	of	20,000
2	of	10,000

Present price of Tickets, $8 50/100.
December 29.

Charitable Marine Society Lottery

Recommences drawing this afternoon, at three o'clock. The first drawn blank will be entitled to two hundred dollars. The capital prizes remaining in the wheel are—

1 of 5000
1 of 3000
1 of 2500
1 of 2000
2 of 1500
1 of 1000
4 of 750

Besides a great number of smaller prizes of 400, 300, 200, 150, 75, 30, 20, &c.

Tickets and Shares at the rate of *Six Dollars*, for sale at R. Gray's Book-store, where a correct check of the drawings are kept, and all Tickets sold as above examined free of expence.

Warranted undrawn Tickets given for Prizes as soon as drawn.
January 9.

John Gardner Ladd,
Has for sale, at his Warehouse, Prince-street Wharf—

Muscovado and Loaf Sugars in hogsheads and barrels.
Molasses, West-India, and New-England Rum in do.
Holland's Gin and French Brandy in pipes.
Port, Sherry, and Malaga Wines.
Coffee, Rice, and Cotton Wool.
Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson-shulan, and Hyson-skin Teas, in whole, half, and quarter chests.
1 case black Persians.
2 barrels Caroline Indigo.
20 crates Liverpool cream-colored & blue-edged Ware assorted.
Best Black Pepper in Bags.
Spermaceti Mould, and Mould and Dip: Tallow Candles in boxes.
Brown Soap in boxes—Cod-fish in do.
Beef, Pork, Salmon, Shad and Herrings in barrels.
Tanners Oil, Spanish Hides, a quantity of Soal Leather, Mens', Womens' and Childrens' Shoes of various descriptions, a few packages of White Rolls and German Checks, Russia Sheetings and Diapers, Russia and Ravens Duck, India Cotton of different kinds, Nankeens, 150 pieces coarse Irish Linens, Writing and wrapping Paper, 500 bushels coarse Salt, Cordage, Flax, Glue, a quantity of Vinegar, 200 tons Plaister Paris, and 20 tons Russian Hemp, &c. &c.
January 13. d,

Lost or Mislaid, last evening,
A SMALL FRENCH GOLD WATCH,
Maker's name Lepine, *A Paris*, with a black silk chain and two Gold Seals. Any person finding the same and leaving it with the Printer hereof shall be liberally rewarded.
January 20. d3t

For BALTIMORE,
The Schooner
SEAFLOWER,
CLEMENT MARSHALL, Master
Will sail in a few days. For freight or passage apply to the Master on board now lying at *Lawrason's* wharf.
January 19. 3t*

Bank of Alexandria,
JANUARY 2, 1809.

NOTICE *is hereby given* to the stockholders of the Bank of Alexandria, that a dividend of three and a half per cent. on the capital stock of said Bank for the half year ending this day, is declared, and will be ready to be paid to them on Thursday next the 5th inst.

By order of the President and Directors.
GURDEN CHAPIN, *Cashier.*
January 3 3w

EDUCATION.

THE REV. DR. O'BRIEN,

PROPOSES to open an ACADEMY in this place, for the purpose of teaching twenty young gentlemen (should so many offer) the Polite Arts and Sciences: he will instruct them in the various Languages, to wit, Latin, Greek, French, Italian, &c. and in Hebrew if required.

He will also teach Geography with the use of the Globes—the Mathematics—Logic—Rhetoric and Natural Philosophy. Application to be made at Mr. *James Bacon's*, King-street.
January 3. d

WASHINGTON TAVERN,
LEESBURG.

THE subscriber has returned to the *Washington Tavern*, LEESBURG, where he is prepared with every thing necessary for the accommodation of those gentlemen and ladies who may honor him with their custom.

Having laid in a good stock of liquors, hay and oats, and having enlarged his stables, and engaged a careful, attentive and honest hostler, he flatters himself that, by his unremitted attention, together with the diligence, care, and activity of his servants, he will be able to render his customers the most perfect satisfaction in his line.

N. B. The house is in much better condition than formerly, for the accommodation of travellers.

James Dawson.
Leesburg, Virginia, Jan. 1—3.

ENTERTAINMENT.

RANDOLPH MOTT,
Late of the Washington Tavern, Alexandria,
IS prepared to entertain travellers and others in a genteel manner, at the WHITE HOUSE, opposite the *second turnpike gate*, seven miles from Alexandria, on the road to Fairfax Court-House—and flatters himself his attention to the wishes and convenience of his customers will ensure him a portion of public patronage.

☞ Good pasturage and grain of every description will be furnished for stock.
Januard 10. 2aw

NOTICE.

THE subscriber cautions all those whom it may concern, from purchasing SAND—MARSH-MUD, or STONE, from JOSIAH BROWNING, now in possession of Jones's-Point; since he has no other title to the property than that which he derives from possession obtained by knavery and retained by *perjury*.

John R. Cooke.
December 19. oaw6w

2000 SPANISH HIDES,
Muscovado Sugar in hhds. and bbls,
Clayed do. in boxes,
Coffee in bbls. and bags,
Old London Particular, and Market Madeira Wine, in pipes and half pipes.
Catalonia do. in qr. casks,
Castile Soap in boxes,
A few tons of Logwood,
FOR SALE BY
Nath. Wattles, & Co.

☞ Printing in its various branches executed with accuracy and dispatch.

Alexandria Daily Gazette,
COMMERIAL AND POLITICAL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,
Royal-street, Alexandria.

Daily Gazette, 6 Dollars per annum.
Country Gazette, 5 Dollars.

CONGRESS.

Senate of the United States.

THURSDAY, *November* 30.

EMBARGO.

***DEBATE** on Mr. Hillhouse's motion for a repeal.*

[CONTINUED.]

[*Mr. Pickering's Speech continued.*]

Of the French papers, supposed to be brought by the Revenge, none were communicated to Congress, save a letter dated September 24, 1807, from gen. Armstrong to M. Champagny, and his answer, of the 6th of October, relative to the Berlin decree, and a letter from Regnier, minister of justice to Champagny, giving the emperor's interpretation of that decree. These three papers, with a newspaper copy of a proclamation of the king of Great Britain, issued in the same October, were all the papers communicated by the president to Congress, as the grounds on which he recommended the embargo. "These papers, he said, showed the great and increasing dangers, to which our vessels, our seamen, and our merchandise, were threatened on the high seas and elsewhere by the belligerent powers of Europe."

As to the proclamation of the king of G. Britain, requiring the return of his subjects, and particularly the seamen, from foreign countries, it was no more than every country has a right to issue, and commonly does issue in time of war. This proclamation contained no evidence of *increasing* danger "to our seamen;" on the contrary, if I mistake not (for I have not the proclamation by me) there was a solemn public injunction to his naval officers, to conduct impressments with increased caution and care; so that impressments on the whole would probably rather be diminished than increased.

Let us now examine the three other papapers, all of which, as I have noticed, and as gentlemen remember, related to the decree of November 21, 1806. This decree was issued at Berlin, by the French emperor, at the moment when, inflated with more than ordinary arrogance and pride, he was sitting in that capital of the Prussian monarch, just then subverted by his arms.

The first article declared all the British isles in a state of blockade. This, according to its terms, subjected to capture and condemnation all neutral vessels bound to and from British ports; but it seems to have been held in a state of suspence. But another article declaring "all merchandise belonging to England, or coming from its manufactures and colonies (although belonging to neutrals) to be lawful prize," was to be carried into execution. Such was the decision of the emperor as stated by his minister of justice on the 13th of Sept. 1807, in his letter to Champagny.

This decision coming to the knowledge of gen. Armstrong, he, on the 24th of Sept. wrote to Mr. Champagny, and asked "whether it was the emperor's intention to infract the obligations of the treaty subsisting between the United States and the French empire." Mr. Champagny in his answer of the 7th of October, inclosing the letter of the minister of justice, with wonderful assurance tells general Armstrong, that it was easy to reconcile the execution of the decree with the observance of treaties!—Although nothing was more obvious (as Mr. Madison on the 8th of February last, wrote to gen. Armstrong) than that it violated as well the positive stipulations of our treaty with France, as the incontestible principles of public law.

In the European ports under the emperor's control, and even in neutral ports, the decree was rigorously executed. And altho' it is said, there was no formal decision in the French council of prizes, condemning American property under the decree, until the 16th of Oct. 1807, yet Mr. Madison states, as early as the 23d of May, 1807, "There were proofs, that the French W. India privateers had, under color of the edict (the Berlin decree) committed depredations," on our commerce. And moreover, that Spain, "avowedly pursuing the example and the views of the French emperor, had issued a similar decree, and even in broader terms, if not speedily recalled or corrected, would doubtless extend the scene of spoliations already begun in that quarter."

Such were the French papers in that case, and now let us see the amount of the GREAT and increasing dangers, which threatened our vessels, our seamen and our merchandize.

In the letter of the 8th of February, 1808, from Mr. Madison to General Armstrong, speaking of the Berlin decree, and the emperor's decision thereon, Mr. Madison says—"The conduct of the French government, in giving this extended operation to its decree, and indeed in issuing one with such an apparent or doubtful import against the rights of the sea, is the more extraordinary, inasmuch as the *inability* to enforce it on that element, exhibited the measure in the light of an *empty menace!*"

And in his letter of the 25th of March, to Mr. Erskine, Mr. Madison, speaking of the same decree, says, that "France was without the means to carry it into effect against the rights and obligations of a neutral nation."

Thus then we see the president's "*great* and *increasing* dangers with which our vessels, our seamen and our merchandize were threatened on the high seas and elsewhere," from the French decree and its extended operation, rested on what he through his sesretary, Mr. Madison, has since pronounced "an empty menace," a project "which France had not the means to carry into effect."

[*Speech to be continued.*]

HOUSE OF *REPRESENTATIVES.*

FRIDAY, *December* 30.

DEBATE

On the Resolution for raising Fifty Thousand Volunteers.

[CONTINUED.]

[*Mr. Eppes's Speech continued.*]

The circumstances which produced the embargo are well known; but the misfortune is that gentlemen will not state the question fairly, but cover it under a heap of lumber, calculated to conceal from the people the real question. Let the question be fairly put, and there is not a man in America (always excepting old tories) who would not say that they will resist. What is the real state of our affairs—and I will not stop here to discuss who began first.—If we mean to assert & maintain our rights, it is totally immaterial to us who commenced, though on this subject I might refer gentlemen to the letter of Mr. Hammond in 1793, in which he takes the ground now maintained, and asserts the right of Great-Britain to blockade the whole of France.—The statement of our situation is simply this—G. Britain says if you go to France, or her dependencies without a license from her, your property shall be liable to seizure and condemnation. France says if you have visited Britain or been visited by a Briton, your vessel shall be liable to seizure and confiscation. Now take the dependencies and allies of France and England, and what remains? Your commerce is as completely blockaded by these decrees as the port of Boston in the revolutionary war—and when gentlemen come forward and tell you that your ships are rotting in your ports, and the country suffering, and attribute this to the embargo, is it fair? Is it manly? Is it not an assertion materially variant from our present situation? I call upon any man, federalist, quid, or of what denomination he may be, to answer whether these decrees hade not destroyed our commerce; and yet the destruction is imputed to the embargo. At the time the embargo was laid, our exports amounted to one hundred and eight millions annually. Taking all the countries with whom we could trade, throwing Great Britain out of the question, with whom I contend that no man can be willing to trade under existing circumstances, & our whole commeree does not amount to seven millions and a half—a commerce not equal to one half of the exports from Massachusetts alone; and give Massachusetts her relative share of one fifth of this seven millions of commerce, and this is all she can have to support her seamen, to enrich her merchants whom the embargo is said to have destroyed. This is the real situation of the country. Do the people of the eastern portion of it know it? No, sir, it is kept from them; they cannot find them in the speeches of their representatives: No, sir; there it is all embargo, the favorite hobby-horse of federalism.

Having thus attempted to shew that it was not my intention when the embargo was laid to consider it as a permanent measure, I will proceed to state some circumstances which have rendered this measure less operative than it would otherwise have been. The embargo had two objects, to gather in our capital, and to withhold supplies from our enemies. The first object has been completely anwered, and there is not a period at which it would be more necessary to adhere to it than the present moment. To withhold supplies from their enemies is now more important than ever. The nation must be put in a state to meet war.

It is in vain for gentlemen to attempt to delude the people. The decrees of England and France must be withdrawn, or we must fight; it cannot be avoided. We have declared we will not submit, and there is no species of effectual resistance but war.

We have a right to carry our produce to every place on the globe whose municipal regulations do not forbid it. France has a right to interdict our trade with herself, but none to interdict it with her enemy.—Great-Britain has a right to exclude us from her ports, but none to compel us to go there. What other course I ask can the U. States take but war, or submission to these decrees? Let gentlemen examine the various proposals brought forward. It is immaterial whether we pass a law that we will refuse our trade to the places left by the decrees, or suffer it to be so reduced by the decrees themselves. In either case we submit—we allow foreign nations to fix the amount of our commerce—to destroy the fruits of our industry and legislate for us.

Now, sir, I do not believe that there is a native American in any part of the United States who is disposed to submit;—and I rejoice that in this house there is no division of sentiment. Gentlemen have publicly declared that they will not submit. In what form then will they resist? We have tried paper long enough. It is time either to exert the energies of the nation; or to give up our rights and again become the colonies of Great Britain. I am not for that. I have no other interest than that in land, by the produce of which I live. I would sooner let it go in the general wreck of my country than surrender those rights which are so important to the nation, and which our fathers purchased with their best blood. I am not for disgracing our ancestors who fled from oppression abroad; I am not for proving ourselves a base degenerate offspring. We possess a country of 2000 miles in extent a population of six millions of souls, 600,000 men fit to bear arms. If with this we cannot preserve our independence, we deserve to be kicked out of the territory neck and heels by those powers whom we have suffered to trample on our maritime rights.

[*Speech to be continued.*]

MINUTES.

WEDNESDAY, *January* 18.

Mr. *Lewis* from the committee on the affairs of the District of Columbia, reported a bill authorising the erection of a turnpike between Georgetown and Alexandria. Referred to the committee of the whole on Monday.

Mr. *Blount* from the committee on so much of the president's message as relates to fortifications, reported a bill making appropriations for completing the fortifications already commenced and for extending to the Mississippi the canal of Carondolet.—Referred to a committee of the whole tomorrow.

The unfinished business of yesterday, on the bill for the division of the Indiana territory, was then taken up. A motion was made that it should lie upon the table, and lost.

Those who yesterday and to-day supported the bill, were Messrs. Thomas, Lyon, Sloan, and W. Alston. Those who opposed it were Messrs. Macon, Eppes and J.G. Jackson.

The arguments in favor of the bill generally were—that the line of demarkation which the Wabash affords between the eastern and western portions of said territory, added to the wide extent of wilderness country which separates the population in each, constitute reasons in favor of a division founded on the soundest policy and conformable with the natural situation of the country; and the vast distance from the settlements west of the Wabash to the present territorial government, renders the administration of justice burthensome and expensive in the highest degree; amounting almost to a denial of justice; that the scattered situation of the settlements over this extensive country, enervates the power of the executive, and renders it almost impossible to keep that part of the government in order; that the division of the territory is a matter of right under the ordinance, and the inconveniences to be removed by an immediate separation, would encourage the speedy population of the territory; that there are about 28,000 inhabitants in the territory of Indiana, and 2700 souls betwixt the ages of 16 and 21, in that part proposed to be constituted a new territory; that there can be no objection to the proposition as the expence, which it was expected would be fully compensated to the United States by the increased value of public lands in each district.

The arguments against the bill, generally, were, that this bill proposed to multiply officers without any advantage proposed from it, which was contrary to Republican principles; that the expence to the U. States for this new government would be 60 dollars annually, when the people to be governed amounted to but 2700 between the age of 16 and 21, the whole population of the territory proposed to be divided containing but 28,000 souls; that the city of Washington contained at least as many as the proportion proposed to be erected into a new territory, and the district of Columbia as many as the whole territory, and would certainly excite some surprise if Congress were to erect two territorial governments in the district, one on one side the Potomac, and one on the other; that this proceeding might be very convenient to the men who should be appointed governors and judges, but for no other good purpose; that there was no other part of the U. S. in which the same inconvenience was not felt as that complained of by the inhabitants of Indiana territory, whose situation was very different from that of the Michigan territory; that there were many parts in the different states whence the people have to go 2 or 300 miles to the courts; that a compliance with this petition would only serve to foster their factions, and produce more petitions.

On the passage of the above bill there were, for it 69, against it 37—majority 32.

NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT.

The Senate having insisted on their amendments to the bill for employing an additional number of naval officers, seamen and marines, and having appointed a committee (consisting of Mesrs. Bradley, Giles, Hillhouse) to confer with such committee as might be appointed on the part of the house. The house proceeded to consider the message of the Senate upon the subject.

After a long and desultory discussion as to the mode of procedure, the house agreed to insist on their disagreement to the amendments, 67 to 53; and Messrs. Jackson, Smilie and Upham were appointed a committee of conference on the part of the house.

Mr. *Story* obtained leave of absence for the remainder of the session.

Thursday, Jan. 19.

Mr. *Morrow* reported a bill to alter the terms of sale of the public lands.

Mr. *Marion* reported a bill giving additional jurisdiction to the territorial courts.

These bills were each twice read and referred.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

Mr. *Seaver* presented two petitions signed by 272 inhabitants of Norfolk county, and the *Speaker* a petition from the town of Salem borough, against the late election of electors for president and vice-president of the U. S. by the legislature of Massachusetts. Laid on the table.

EXTRA SESSION.

On motion of Mr. *Smilie*, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Pitken in the chair, on the bill to alter the time of the next meeting of Congress.

Mr. *J. G. Jackson* moved to strike out the "fourth" Monday in May and insert the "last," stating as a reason that the Virginia elections taking place in April, representatives could not arrive here in time.

Mr. *Macon* wished a division of the question so as first to strike out, with a view to insert September instead of May. Motion to strike out negatived 62 to 55. It was supposed that this question tried the principle of the bill.

The committee rose and reported the bill.

Mr. *D. R. Williams* moved to strike out May for the purpose of inserting September.

On this motion a warm debate ensued which continued till half past five o'clock when the house adjourned, without a decision.

Messrs. Smilie, J. G. Jackson, Bard, Bibb, Rhea, Gardner, Nicholas, Mason, Burwell, G. W. Campbell and Eppes appeared to support the bill, and Messrs. Macon, Sloan, Upham, D. R. Williams, Morrell and Quincy opposed to it.

Senate of the United States.

JANUARY 16.

The senate resumed the consideration of the bill making further provision for the corps of engineers.

Mr. *Mitchill* moved to strike out the following section: "and thereafter the

corps of engineers, constituting the military academy, shall be removed under the direction of the President of the U. S. from West Point, and stationed at Washington, in the district of Columbia."

The yeas and nays were taken as follow, and the motion rejected:

YEAS—Messrs. Gilman, Goodrich, Hillhouse, Howland, Kitchell, Matthewson, Mitchill, Parker, Robinson, Smith (of Maryland), Smith (of New-York), Turner—

NAYS—Messrs. Anderson, Bayard, Bradley, Condit, Crawford, Franklin, Gaillard, Gregg, Meigs, Milledge, Moore, Pope, Smith of Ten. Sumter, Thruston, White —16

Mr. *Smith* of Md. submitted the following motion for consideration:

Resolved, That the President be requested to direct the proper officers to report to this House, the measures which have been adopted to carry into execution the act of Congress of 21st February 1806, appropriating two million of dollars for defraying any extraordinary expences attending the intercourse between the U. States and foreign nations: particularly whether the said two millions of dollars, or any portion thereof, was sent in specie or by bills of exchange, to either France, Spain, Holland or any other country, for the purpose of carrying into execution the said act, and also to what object the sums so remitted have been applied or were authorized or intended to be applied.

SENATE, *January* 17.

The resolution offered yesterday, by Mr. Smith of Md. calling for information relative to appropriation under the act of 21st Feb. 1806, was agreed to.

The Senate then took up the message from the house of Representatives, stating their disagreement to the amendments of the Senate to the bill authorizing the appointment of an additional number of officers, seamen and marines, and resolved to insist upon them—Yeas 23, Nays 7, asked a conference, and appointed Messrs. Bradley, Giles and Hillhouse, managers on their part.

NEW-ORLEANS, *December* 27.

His excellency governor Claiborne, has been appointed governor of this territory, for the ensuing three years.

John Thompson, esq. of Opelousas, is appointed third judge of the superior court of this territory.

By a gentleman from Baton Rouge (W. Florida) we learn, that previous to his leaving that place, governor Grand Pre, with several military officers, had been arrested by order of the governor general of Havana, on suspicion of entertaining an undue partiality for the French.

Alexandria Daily Gazette.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 21.

MARRIED on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. *Gibson*, Mr. CHRISTIAN LOUIS BEELER, to Mrs. FREDERICA AUGUSTA EAKIN, both of this town.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at St. Louis, dated 25th Nov. 1808.

"Mr. Pierre Chouteau, returned yesterday with a treaty made by him (with what authority I do not know) on behalf of the United States, with the Osage Indians—it is reported to contain every thing that could be desired on behalf of the United States—should this rumour be correct, *my fear is*, the contract is *too good* on our side, to be kept long with good faith on theirs."

From the Correspondent of the United States Gazette, at Washington.

In the account given in the National Intelligencer of the proceedings on Thursday, the 5th inst. upon the "enforcing bill," it is said Mr. Smilie made some observations and was replied to by Mr. Livermore—but as usual when any debate takes place not very palatable, the editors "remember to have forgot" what the observations were. The substance, according to the recollection of gentlemen present, was this; Mr. Smilie, after expatiating on the "wisdom of the embargo," and of the certainty of its bringing G. Britain "to terms," the usual cant of party, said, the opposition to the embargo, proceeded from *tories, British agents, and the corruption of British gold.* He was called upon to repeat his assertions, which he accordingly did—but observed that he acquitted every gentleman in that house, of being subject to these charges. He said we all must remember Cobbet, and how much he had affected by the means of a great deal of blarney of this nature.

Mr. *Livermore* in reply observed, that he was astonished to hear such language from a gentleman so venerable for age as the gentleman from Pennsylvania—Who does the gentleman attempt to villify as *tories British agents and persons corrupted by British gold?* Will *he* dare lift up his voice to calumniate the respectable legislatures of Massachusetts and Connecticut, both of which have condemned the embargo, as a ruinous measure; or has the gentleman the assurance to stigmatize as tories, British agents and persons corrupted with British gold the four thousand petitioners, whose petitions, Mr. L. had the honor to present; or the numerous petitioners from various other parts of the union Such language is very unbecoming. Mr. L. knew not Cobbett; that gentleman might have reason for remembering Cobbett. But substituting for argument such unworthy charges, manifested a distrust in the cause—and such conduct was very reprehensible.

Mr. Smilie explained—he did not mean any, the gentleman had mentioned.

Quere—Who did Mr. Smilie mean?

Fable of the Eagle, Hawk, and Owls.

The Owls taking the advantage which the night afforded, gained the ascendancy; and elected a timid Hawk to govern them. The Hawk who had long wished for an election, put on the Robe of Office with unsuspected modesty, and governed them for some time much to their satisfaction. He praised them for their patriotism, lessened some trifling Taxes, and almost made them believe, they would be able to live without labor. Times went swimmingly on. But at last an eastern Eagle, who had long been at war with a neighboring Lyon, wanting his tallons sharpened, demanded of the Hawk, a Dower, for which he offered a Wilderness, inhabited with vermin, belonging to an allied Goose. The Hawk being obliged to comply, agreed to the *purchase*, which much pleased the sightless Owls.—Pleased with imaginary Riches, they commended the wisdom of the Hawk, and poured forth prayers to Jupiter for his life. However they paid dear for them; for the War continuing between the Eagle and Lyon, the Eagle claimed another *small slice*, to enable him to prosecute the War, and not having any thing to *sell* the Hawk threatened his Neutrality, if he did not comply.—The Hawk fearing to let the Owls know his situation protested against all intercourse and laid restrictions on them which made them murmur. Surrounded with difficulties on all sides, and not seeing a way to turn himself, he at last concluded to resign his Office. This being the only alternative he oppointed a Brother Hawk to be his Successor, and raised an hundred thousand Crows and Blackbirds to enable him to execute the Laws; after which he went into *dignified retirement*; leaving the owls to mourn their want of Sight.

(Concord Gaz.)

ESTIMATES.

The "Letter from the secretary of the treasury, transmitting Estimates of appropriations for the support of government, during the year 1809," was laid upon the table in a printed form. The following is the estimate of the *ordinary* appropriation for the civil list and military and naval departments.

GENERAL RECAPITULATION.

Civil Department.	
Legislature	230,225
Executive	30,000
Department of state	27,010
Treasury Department	75,127 28
War do	31,760
Navy do	22,970
General Post office	16,955
Compensation to Loan officers and their clerks	28,250
Surveyor general's department	3,200
Do of Land south of the state of Tennessee and his clerks	3,200
Officers of the mint	10,600
Governments in the territories of the U. S.	44,850
Demands unprovided for	2,000
Judiciary	105,450
Miscellaneous.	
Annuities and grants	960
Military pensions	98,000
Mint establishment	11,700
Light houses	98,744 19
Surveying department	16,240
Miscellaneous claims	4,000
Intercourse with foreign nations.	
Diplomatic	58,050
Barbary powers	100,000
Seamen	5,000
Captures	6,000
Military establishment.	
Pay of the army	868,240
Forage	64,624
Subsistence	641,228 35
Clothing	293,264
Bounties and premiums	15,000
Medical and hospital departments	45,000
Camp equipage and transtation, &c.	270,000
Ordnance departmen	75,000
Purchasing horses &c. for light dragoons	36,720
Do. do. light artillery	15,000
Forage for the horses of the light artillery	10,800
Fortifications, arsenals, magazines and armouries	248,034 75
Purchasing maps, plans, &c.	2,500
Contingent expences	50,000
Salaries to the clerks in military agents office and office of inspector of the army	3,500
Indian department.	
Annuities	6,000
Transportation	13,000
Pay of agents to promote civilization	48,000
Surveying boundaries	4,000
Visits to seat of government	25,000
Rations to Indians at different posts	24,000
For the purpose of paying Jas. Powell, late collector of Savannah, &c.	27,621 8
Naval Establishment.	
Pay and subsistence	296,048
Provisions	120,850 3
Hospital account	5,000
Repairs of vessels	195,000
Contingent expences	75,000
Marine corps.	
Pay and subsistence	160,832 70
Cloathing	32,933 80
Military stores	1,354
Hospital account	2,000
Contingent account	14,935
Navy yards, docks, &c.	60,000
Ordnance	50,000
Total amount,	$ 4,803,477 18

☞ The Committee of Council appointed for the relief of the Poor, give notice, that they will attend at the Council Chamber, on MONDAY next, and on *every succeeding Monday during the inclement season*, between the hours of 10 and 1 o'clock, for the purpose of distributing to those who stand in need.

Donations for the use of the poor, will be thankfully received of those who may be pleased to furnish them, either to the committee, or to *James Harris*, clerk of the market.

Aaron Hewes,
James M'Guire,
Wm. Rhodes,
Thomas Shreeve,
John Janney,
} *Council. Committee of*

January 21.

SALT AFLOAT.

700 bushels of *Turks-Island SALT*, for sale, on board the sloop Sally, of Providence. For terms apply to *Joseph Dean*, or the Master on board, lying at Harper's wharf.

January 21. 3t*

FOR SALE,

On board sloop MERRIT, *Benedict Arnold, Master*,

1700 bushels *best Richmond COAL*.—Apply to the Master on board, lying at Harper's wharf.

January 21. 3t§

FOR SALE,

A GOOD WAGGON and TEAM—the Waggon is nearly new and completely fixed for travelling.

Apply to the Printer.

January 21. 6t

RED LEAD.

Just received by Wardsworth and Butler, a consignment of

40 kegs of Red Lead, from the Manufactory of Dr. Strong, Philadelphia, said to be of a superior quality.

Also, on hand,

8 casks real Goshen Cheese,
8 half barrels Pig Pork,
6 boxes of Sweet Oil, (12 bottles each.)
1 set of Careening Blocks,
Red Wine in hhds. and qr casks.
Castile Soap in boxes, and
A quantity of Cork Wood, for Seines.

January 21. 1aw3w

NOTICE.

THE subscribers trading under the firm of *Talbott* and *Saunders*, have just commenced the TANNING and CURRYING BUSINESS in this place, where they have on hand and intend keeping a general assortment of LEATHER suitable for Saddlers, Shoemakers, Bookbinders, &c. which they will dispose of on the lowest terms for *cash or approved notes at short dates.*

Elisha Talbott,
Peter Saunders.

January 21 tf

P. S. The highest prices given for *Hides, Skins* and *Bark*, which will be received at their tan-yard near the stone bridge, upper end of Duke-street, or currying shop, two doors above the Washington tavern, King-street.

T. & S.

THE TWELFTH DAY's DRAWING OF THE

Charitable Marine Society LOTTERY;

Took place on Thursday last, which completes one third of the whole drawing. The highest prize drawn on the 12th day was 7[illegible] dollars.

Gain of the wheel	1084
Former gain	12,063
Total gain,	$13,147

The 13th day's drawing takes place on Monday, when the 1st drawn blank will be entitled to $200.

Tickets will on Monday advance to $6 50, and will continue to advance in price while the wheel continues to gain.

Tickets and shares for sale by

R. Gray.

January 21.

Astonishing Female Artist.

[This young Lady's performance is entirely different from the young Lady's who performed in Alexandria about a year since.]

THE Ladies and Gentlemen of Alexandria are respectfully informed, that a more singular and surprising instance of the wonderful productions of nature, was, perhaps, never so apparently demonstrated, as in the case of MISS SARAH ROGERS, a young Lady who has performed in Baltimore for some time past, and by the solicitations of a number of reputable families, has been induced to spend a few days in Alexandria, at Mr. *Thornton's*, King-street, between Water and Union-streets.

Miss ROGERS is a native of New Hampshire—she was born without the use of either hands or feet, but the amends made in the exercise of her other faculties, surpasses all human belief; without the use of any of her limbs, and with her mouth only, she will paint elegant *Flowers* and *Landscapes*, *Mix Colours*, *Write*, *Thread a Needle*, *Cut Paper*, or *Cloth* with the Scissors, held in her mouth, &c. &c.

Those ladies and gentlemen, who are desirous of seeing the displays of genius exhibited by this Young Lady, and one of the fine arts explored in a most extraordinary manner, without the natural use of the hands and arms, and with the mouth only, are invited to improve the present and perhaps the only opportunity they ever will have, of partaking of this delightful and rational amusement, as they may not in a great number of years, if ever again, behold so pleasing and wonderful a sight.

Hours of admission every day and evening, (Sundays excepted) from nine o'clock in the morning till nine in the evening.

Admission twenty-five cents.

N. B. Large Paintings fit for framing, and gentlemens' Watch papers elegantly executed by this Young Lady, for sale at the above place.

January 18.

JUST RECEIVED,
AND FOR SALE,
At the Office of the Alexandria Daily Gazette,
[Price 25 Cents.]

THE HONEST POLITICIAN.

In a Series of Numbers, addressed to the President of the United States—to which is added a publication under the signature of

VINDEX.

January 19.

Charitable Marine Society Lottery.

Warranted undrawn

TICKETS in the above Lottery for sale at the *Office of the Alexandria Daily Gazette.*—Present price Six Dollars; but will raise on Monday to Six Dollars Twenty-five Cents.

There has been ten days drawing, and the wheel has gained 10,750 Dollars, and no prize higher than 300 Dollars as yet drawn.

JANUARY 13.

Public Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from *George Coryell* to the subscriber, to secure the payment of a certain sum of money to Doctor *Charle Cartor*, will be exposed to sale, on the 9th day of February next, on the premises, a PIECE OF GROUND, lying upon the north side of Duke-street and east side of Alfred-street, extending upon Duke-street 56 feet and upon Alfred street 88 feet to a 20 feet alley.—Also a PIECE of GROUND, lying upon the south side of Duke-street and to the westward of Water-street, extending upon Water-street 27 feet 10 inches, and running back 91 feet 10 inches to a 10 feet alley.

James Keith.

January 9—10. 20ts

Valuable Family Medicines.

The following well known genuine Medicines, from Hannah Lee's patent Medicine store, New York, are constantly kept for sale by

James Kennedy, Jen.
BOOKSELLER, KING-STREET,
And no where else in Alexandria.

Prevention better than Cure.

FOR the prevention and cure of *Bilious* and *Malignant Fevers*, is recommended HAHN'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS, prepared (only) at *Lee's patent Medicine store*, No. 56 Maiden lane.

This medicine has, for nine years past, been attended with a degree of success highly grateful to the inventor's feelings, in several parts of the West Indies, and the southern states, particularly in Baltimore, Petersburg, Richmond, Norfolk, Edenton, Wilmington, Charleston and Savannah. The testimony of a number of persons in each of the above places has been adduced, who have reason to believe that a timely use of this salutary remedy has, under Providence, preserved their lives when in the most alarming circumstances.

Facts of this conclusive nature, speak more in favor of a medicine than columns of pompous eulogy founded on mere assertion could do.

It is not indeed presumptuously proposed as an infallible cure, but the inventor has every possible reason that can result from extensive experience, for believing that a dose of these pills, taken once every two weeks, during the prevalence of our billious fevers, will prove an infallible preventative—and further, that in the early stages of these diseases, their use will very generally succeed in restoring health, and frequently in cases esteemed desperate, and beyond the power of common remedies.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite, produce a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often of fatal consequences. A dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness, sickness at the stomach and a severe head ache, and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

They have been found remarkably efficacious in preventing and curing disorders attendant on long voyages, and should be procured, and carefully preserved by every seaman.

From one to three or four of the pills are a dose which may be repeated as circumstances require.

In sickly times or places, a dose should be taken every fortnight, and if there is reason to apprehend personal danger, it may be taken once a week.

Certificate of Mr. Wm. Devenney.

During the last nine years, I have been in the habit of using Hahn's Antibilious Pills, prepared by the late Mr. Lee, whenever colds, headache, or costiveness have rendered medicine necessary; in these cases a single dose has uniformly removed my headache, and has generally been found sufficient to remove every symptom of a cold if taken on its first appearance. Induced by the benefit received, I have for years past recommended them to many of my friends, and I have the pleasure to inform you, they have invariably succeeded in removing the above complaints.

Yours, &c. WM. DEVENNEY,
No. 145, Cherry street, New York.

Hamilton's Grand Restorative,

Recommended as an invaluable Medicine, for the speedy relief, and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures, juvenile indiscretions, residence in climates unfavorable to the constitution, the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication or any destructive intemperance, the unskilful or destsuctive use of mercury, the diseases peculiar to females, at a certain period of life, bad layings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extensive experience to be absolutely unparallelled in the cure of nervous disorders, consumptions and lowness of spirits, loss of appetite, impurity of the blood, hysterical affections, inward weakness, violent cramps in the stomach and back, indigestion, melancholy, gout in the stomach, pains in the limbs, relaxations, involuntary emissions. seminal weakness, obstinate gleets, fluor albos, or whites, impotency, barrenness, &c. &c.

Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges.

Which there is reason to believe, have, within eight years past cured upwards of TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND persons of both sexes, of every age, and in every situation, of various dangerous complaints arising from WORMS and from obstructions or foulness in the stomach and bowels.

Hamilton's Elixir,

For Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, Sore Throa and approaching Consumptions;

HAHN'S TRUE AND GENUINE
GERMAN CORN PLAISTER,

An infallible remedy for Corns, speedily removing them root and branch without giving pain.

The Genuine Persian Lotion.
The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.
Hahn's Genuine Eye Water.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes.

ITCH OINTMENT,

Warranted to cure by once using, and to be free from *Mercury* or any *pernicious or offensive ingredient*, &c. may with perfect safety be applied to the youngest infant.

Hannah Lee, Patent Medicine Store,
New York, Sept. 10, 1808.

ALSO,

The following new and valuable Medicine, just received and for sale as above.

(Price, Two Dollars per bottle.)

Dr. Tissot's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops.

NOTHING is of more importance than the preservation of health—this common lacep remark however is TOO OFTEN FORGOTTEN, whilst we are active and strong—and prevention of pain, which is superior to its cure, is not sufficiently attended to by any description of persons. Among those disorders which require the most early and unremitting efforts to eradicate and overcome, none have a stronger claim upon our notice than the Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Weakness of the Joints, Sprains, Gleets, the Stone and Gravel, the Cramp and every species of Rheumatic Pains from whatever cause they may have originated—and hence every relief which can be administered is too valuable to be forgotten.—Those persons whose avocations peculiarly expose them to colds, &c. cannot be too anxious lways to possess immediate aid. Sea-faring persons, travellers, &c. ought constantly to carry with them that medicine which will countcract the unpleasans effects of their perilous duties, and especially those pains to which their situation must expose them. To those who reside in or visit the West-Indies, and ther warm climates, they will be found upon trial to convey the most lasting service and will gradually destroy all tendency to disease in the human frame, and preserve health and vigor. Although a great variety of prescriptions have bee n published to cure the disorders enumerated above, none has yet equalled the GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS of DR. TISSOT, which are celebrated throughout the European continent, and whose unbounded benefits are fully authenticated by certificates already published of gentlemen so well known in America, being of the first consequence in the state of Maryland: General Charles Ridgely, of Hampton; John Gibson, Esq. one of the directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland; John Macubbin, Esq. Mrs. Macubbin, his wife; and Mrs. Ryan, of Calton

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Kelso, butcher.

About three weeks since I was most violently attacked with Rheumatic pains throughout my whole frame, in so severe a manner as not to be able to turn in my bed without assistance proceeding as I suppose from a severe cold to being advised by a friend to apply Dr. Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, I accordingly obtained from the agents Messrs. George Dobbin and Murphy, two bottles, the application of which, under God, have perfectly restiored me to health. I am therefore induced with confidence to recommend this medicine as a certain cure for the above disorder.

THOMAS KELSO.

Baltimore, July 22d, 1806.

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Campbell, harness maker

It would be an act of injustice to withhold my testimony of the salutary effects of Doctor Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, as I have experienced a very unequivocal instance of their virtues and efficacy. I was afflicted with two severe attacks of what is usually called Dead Palsy, from which I partially recovered, but was obliged to use crutches to aid me in walking when I left home; to this were joined violent Rheumatic pains, the result of the affliction, and I had feared the disorder would accompany me through life; but providentialy was recommended to apply at George Dobbin and Murphy's for Dr. Tissot's Drops, and after using only one bottle, found myself perfectly liberated from my disorder, and am now, thank God, as free from pain as if I never had been afflicted. Finding this medicine operate so powerfully on myself, I determined to apply it internally to my child, a boy only eleven months old, who was then reduced almost to a skeleton with the Bowel Complaint; after administering it four times to him, his complaint was entirely removed, and he is now recovering his strength with great rapidity.

TH. CAMPBELL.

Baltimore, July 28, 1806.

TO LET,

The HOUSE on Prince-street, lately occupied by *John Watts*, deceased.

FOR SALE,

1 Share Pennsylvania Copper Mine Stock.

R. I. Taylor *Ex'or*

September 24. co

☞ Greening Apples, Cranberries, Potatoes, and Cider in barrels,

FOR SALE BY
John G. Ladd.

January 16.

Twenty Dollars *Reward.*

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on the third of this month a negro man named MOSES, about twenty five years old, five feet eight or nine inches high, rather slender, and very black, his eyes are rather large. Among other clothes he took with him a drab colored big coat rather ragged, a black jacket, a pair of white breeches made of planes. and a pair of old corduroy. I willgive the above reward for him, if secured in some jail, and notice sent to me.

David Stuart.

Fairfax County, Va.
6th Jan. (11) d6t2aw

Joseph Mandeville,

CORNER OF KING AND FAIRFAX STREETS,
Has Received,

100 half boxes Rousett's CIGARS, warranted of the veryfirst quality and full contents.

Real Maccouba Snuff,
Rappee do Coarse and Fine,
20 boxes fresh MUSTARD,
20 Philadelphia CHOCOLATE, 1s and 2d quality.

—HE HAS ALSO,

A General Assortment as usual, of good WINES, LIQUORS, and GROCERIES, for sale.

December 21.

TO LET,

THAT eligible stand for business lately occupied by Mr Charles Bennett, at the corner of King and Fairfax-streets.

R. I. TAYLOR.
Executor of John Watts.

Jan 2.

TO BE SOLD,

At the subscriber's house, in Washington-street, opposite *Jacob Hoffman's* sugar refinery—

Seine and Sewing, Shad and Herring Twine and Wrapping Thread, with Sacking and Bed Cords, Plough Lines and Traces—Also Tarred Rope, and other Cords made to any size that may be wanted.

Jofeph Harper.

January 6. co

SALT AFLOAT.

2000 bushels Isle May SALT,

FOR SALE, BY
Lawrafon and Fowle.

ALSO,

Landing from Schooner Elizabeth, Captain Newcomb, from Boston,

50 hogsheads Muscovado Sugars,
30 boxes fresh Chocolate.
1 case Straw Bonnets
1 do. American Check, Diaper & Ticken.

IN STORE,

A few pipes Holland Gin,
30 casks Malaga Wine,

Coffee, Chocolate, Mould and Dipt Candles, Brown Soap, Boston Bay Mackarel—Shad, No. 1 Beef, 3000 sides Soal Leather, 100 pieces Ravens Duck, 5 trunks Men and Womens' Shoes of different qualities.

December 27. 3taw3w

FOR SALE,

40 Shares of Potomac Bridge Stock.
10 do. Alexandria and Washington Roa ditto.
3 do. Little River Turnpike Road do.
24 do Marine Insurance do.
Belonging to the estate of *John Watts.*

R. I. Taylor, *Ex'r.*

October 4. eotf

NOTICE.

I wish to rent my FISHING LANDING at the Mouth of *Hunting-Creek.*

James Craik.

January 13. caw3w

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on Sunday night last, a *black Negro slave*, named ELIJAH, or LAIGE.—He is about 33 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, pitted with the small pox, of a down surly look, stout made—he had on when he went away a blue jacket and trousers nearly new, and took with him from off a bed two pair of Blankets, one bound on the ends with red tape. Laige went off some time back from capt. Rubin Johnson of this place, and lived some time in New York and Boston, and went by the name of Archibald Henderson: he is an artful cunning fellow—can play a little on the violin. Whoever will bring him to me, or commit him to jail, if taken in town, shall receive ten dollars, if taken out of town the above reward, with all reasonable expences.

Isaac Entwisle.

January 19 co12t

Joseph Mandeville,

CORNER OF KING and FAIRFAX STREETS,
ALEXANDRIA:

Has received a considerable addition to his Stock,

AND OFFERS FOR SALE,

20 hogsheads, 20 barrels } 1st and 2d quality *Muscovado Sugars,*
7000 lb. Green Coffee
3 1-2 tons British Patent Shot, assorted BB to No. 9.
10 bales Cotton.
10 casks first quality Goshen Cheese.
40 boxes Mould Candles.
15 bags clean heavy Pepper.
50 lb. Nutmegs.
casks London refined Saltpetre.
5 ditto Irish Glue.

Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Padre Souchong Teas, in quarter chests, boxes and cannisters—most of which are equal in quality to any ever imported.

Madeira, Port, Marsala, Sherry, Lisbon, Teneriffe, and Malaga Wines.

A few cases Medoc Claret.

Jamaica, Windward-Island, and Northern Rum.

Cognac, Bordeaux and Pech Brandy.
Holland and Country Gin.
Irish and Country Whiskey.
Six hogsheads Cherry Bounce.
Retailing Molasses, Havanna Honey,
Wine and Cider Vinegar.
Best Florence Oil in bottles and flasks.

Loaf and Lump Sugars, Chocolate, Rice, Pearl & Common Barley, Basket Salt, Starch, Fig Blue, Indigo, Mace, Cloves, Cassia, Pimento, Race and Ground Ginger, Cayenne Pepper, Capers, Mustard, Raisins, Almonds, Currants, Madder, Allum, Copperas, Roll Brimstone, Chalk, British and Brandywine Gunpowder, Spanish Segars, Cavendish and Small Twist Chewing Tobacco, Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's Snuff, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Playing Cards, Bed Cords, Leading Lines, &c. &c.

October 18.

PROPOSALS
OF PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,
A NEW WORK,
ENTITLED,
THE MANUAL
OF THE
FRENCH AND ENGLISH STUDENT,
OR A
NEW AND COMPLETE
DICTIONARY
OF
THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES.
IN TWO PARTS:
1. *French & English*—2. *English & French*
CONTAINING,

1. All the words in general use, occasionally illustrated by French and English sentences.
2. An extensive collection of new words in every art, science and trade.
3. The pronunciation of every word, according to the most polite usage in France and England.
4. A copious vocabulary of sea terms and phrases.
5. A dictionary of French synonymes.
6. A dictionary of French homonymes.
7. An alphabetical list of the most familiar proper and christian names, and of the most remarkable places in the world.
8. The difficulties of the French language alphabetically arranged.
9. A complete treatise on French poetry.
10. The chief English idioms.
11. A treatise on the English particles, &c.

The whole carefully compiled from the best writers, and particularly from the Dictionaries of the French Academy, Boiste, Ferand, Carneau, Wailly, Tocquot, Nugent, Chambaud, Boyer, Johnson, Walker, &c.

BY N. G. DUFIEF,
Author of Nature Displayed in her mode of teaching language to man, applied to the French language, &c.

The first book of a nation is the dictionary of their own language.

VOLNEY.

I. It shall be printed on fine paper, in two handsome large 12mo volumes, upon a beautiful type, called nonpareil, cast for the purpose, by Messrs. Binney and Ronaldson. This type, although small, is, by its neatness and elegance, extremely grateful to the eyes. The work will issue from the press of T. and G. Palmer, who have already been so eminently distinguished by the greatest accuracy and taste in their profession, and a thorough knowledge of the French and English languages.

II. Price, to subscribers, for the two volumes in boards, neatly lettered, five dollars, to be paid on the delivery of the whole work. By gentlemen, however, wishing to have the first volume before the second, it may be received upon paying the full amount of the subscription for both volumes.

☞ Subscriptions received by R. GRAY.